FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT TERMINATES TREATY WITH CHILE

PY220022 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jan (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has made public its decision to denounce, in accordance with standing international norms, the general treaty for solutions of controversies which was signed with the Republic of Chile on 5 April 1972, since its provisions do not meet the nation's interests.

The information was provided by the public information secretary of the presidency, Rodolfo Baltierrez, who made public the Argentine Government's declaration to that effect.

The following is the text of the Argentine Government declaration: The Government of the Republic of Argentina has come to the conclusion that the general treaty for juridical solutions of controversies signed with the Republic of Chile on 5 April 1972 with its current provisions does not meet the nation's interests nor is it the appropriate instrument to solve the disputes now existing between the two countries. This is proved by its complete ineffectiveness in overcoming the most acute crisis which, for that reason, had to be instead submitted to mediation by the Holy See. Consequently, the Argentine Government announces its decision to terminate that treaty in accordance with the termination provisions included therein. To this effort, the appropriate measures will be taken. The Argentine Government is determined to hold -- within the mediation's framework -- the negotiations necessary to draw up a new treaty which should be mutually satisfactory and effective for solving the controversies which might develop.

The Argentine Government reaffirms its trust in the papal mediation process now underway and its faith in the august mediator. Likewise, it reasserts its conviction that the papal mediation is the appropriate and sole channel for bringing together the viewpoints of the two parties and for the achievement of an honorable, just and peaceful solution to their differences in the southern conflict. Appropriate instructions have been imparted to the negotiating delegation before the Holy See, through the Foreign Ministry, to convey to his holiness the Argentine Government's attitude, so that he spares no effort to attain the hoped-for success in the mediation.

So as to consolidate the peaceful climate of those negotiations, the Argentine Government, inspired by his holiness' recent peace message, solemnly proposes to the Republic of Chile the suspension by both sides, for a period of time to be agreed on, of new purchases abroad of war materiel. The Argentine Government holds the conviction that this proposal, which does not interfere with its determination to firmly and prudently defend the country's rights, will be beneficial for the two nations as well as positive for the constructive climate necessary to their reciprocal relations.

MULTIPARTY GROUP ISSUES ECONOMIC STATEMENT

PY211935 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0149 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jan (NA) -- The multiparty group, the largest political coalition in the country, tonight released a long statement voicing its opposition on the government's economic policy and demanding that the military government "rectify its course or our country's decline will worsen" because "it is absurd to insist on what has already failed." The five-party political group also committed itself to changing all those measures of the present government which hurt the national heritage, to bring to "trial those officials" who had approved such measures.

The document, entitled "Peace Has a Price: It Is the National Constitution," was released at about 2200 after nearly a 3-hour meeting which was held by the leaders of the five political parties making up the multiparty group. The meeting was held at the Radical Party headquarters, which was unusually crowded by leaders from pensioners' organizations and relatives of "detained missing persons" who wanted to meet the politicians.

The statement starts out by pointing to "the latest changeover in the military process which has taken place amid the complete indifference of the people. This event has shown that the people's will has been once again disregarded and that there are cracks in the proclaimed solid unity of the armed forces." It continues to say that "No goals nor time periods have been set" for the political life and it warns about a "hard and uncertain future" concerning the requested return to democracy, because "The idea of promoting a plan of continuity using the state's resources persists."

The document stresses that "These trends are consistent with the pursuit of a socioeconomic model which is only feasible through a dictatorship and which is incompatible with democracy, not only because it imposes sacrifices on the people but because it imposes them in order to benefit a minority, impoverishing the country as a whole."

After making a detailed analysis of Argentina's socioeconomic situation, the multiparty group warns that the military government "has no room for more failures; and belated admissions of the wasted time and the mistakes made do not encourage hopes for deep and timely changes."

The document adds: "Once again the proposed (economic) measures are not directed at increasing the supply of goods but at reducing demand, as is clearly shown by the latest measures regarding taxation, the financial sector and salaries."

The multiparty group then voices its opposition to the privatization of mineral rights which, "under the present circumstances will mean the transfer of the nation's inalienable and imprescriptible heritage to multinational enterprises."

In this regard, the multiparty group members state that they "will not consider as valid any measure of this kind" and they "commit themselves to changing any such measures and to bringing to trial those officials who approve or endorse actions or contracts implemented under those measures."

About the mineral rights privatization project they warn "potential buyers that they will be held responsible for the consequences of the actions resulting from those changes" in the mining legislation.

After reasserting its "strong intention" to "mobilize the people's energies" for the achievement of the goals proclaimed in the document made known on 16 December 1981, the multiparty group remarks that "No lasting achievements are possible if the people's will is disregarded." The statement stresses that "the people demand respect and they only receive aggressiveness. They demand justice and they are regarded with indifference; they demand freedom and they are threatened."

It continues that the multiparty group "will support the people until the law is finally enforced" and that they will be "the guardians of a nation that cannot be bought or sold."

Finally, the document states that "We have the right to resist and we undertake the defense of our historical heritage" and it demands that the military government "rectify its course or our country's decline will worsen. There is a price for peace: it is the Constitution."

The document is signed by Radical Civic Union President Carlos Contin, by Justicialist Party President Deolindo Bittel, by Intransigent Party President Oscar Allende, by Christian Democratic Party President Francisco Cerro and by Arturo Frondizi, the president of the Movement for Integration and Development.

Last night's meeting was also attended by Nestor Carrasco and Bernardo Montenegro (Justicialist Party), Miguel Monserrat (Intransigent Party), Luis Leon and Bernardo Crispun (Radicals) and Carlos Auyero (Christian Democratic Party).

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SOVIETS ON TIN PLANT

PY211310 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Mines Under Secretary Guillermo Murguia has stated to Radio Illimani that the Soviet and Bolivian experts, who visited the [words indistinct] (?warehouses) in the neighborhood of the tin volatilization plant, have reached a very reasonable agreement that will achieve a solution to the irregularities observed by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia. Bolivian (?officials) have stated that the final agreement that is to be signed will lead to a definite normalization of the irregularities observed in that production plant. The Soviet mission will return to the (USSR) on 26 January. The Machinoexport experts and delegates will remain in the country for a short time.

INTEGRATION MINISTER ON ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

PY131153 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Integration Minister Edgar Millares Reyes has briefed President Torrelio Villa [words indistinct]. Millares Reyes visited the presidential office for this purpose this morning. Later he told reporters that he also briefed President Torrelio on some aspects regarding the next meeting to be held by the commission [not further identified] in Cusco during this month and at the beginning of February.

[Begin Millares recording] This interview [words indistinct] will probably be given in further detail tomorrow during the Cabinet meeting. On the other hand, I also briefed him on the status of the negotiations with the Latin American Integration Association [LAIA] and on the actions that the country has undertaken regarding the Andean Parliament. These actions have been extremely strong. [end recording]

In a short evaluation he made [words indistinct] the minister said that the Andean Parliament is weakening, since it is not in force as an institution. He also said that Bolivia has submitted a strong protest over the presence of the illegitimate delegation in Andean Parliamentary circles.

[Begin recording] [Millares] On the other hand, the Andean Parliament treaty is not juridically in force because the deposits required by the treaty itself have not been made.

[Question] What can you tell us about the Bolivian representatives to the Andean Parliament?

[Answer] In the visits I paid to Ecuador, Venezuela and Lima, I clearly stated and explained through mass media that the actions by an increasingly weakened opposition to our country are rebounding against the opposition itself. They, as Bolivians, should take care of the country's image. As I was saying, the Andean Parliament actions are weakening, but as the country moves along the course of institutionalization we are strengthening our position. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO APPROVES ELECTORAL REFORM BILL

PY201139 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Without any veto, President Joao Figueiredo has approved the electoral reform bill passed by Congress through the time limit mechanism. According to this law, elections will be held on 15 November 1982 and party conventions will take place within the 6 previous months. Parties are required to sponsor candidates for all of the posts and citizens must vote for candidates of the same party to fill the positions of councilmen, prefect, state and federal deputy, governor and senator.

DIRECT EXPORTS TO CUBA UP TO GOVERNMENT

PY200030 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 18 Jan 82 p 12

[By correspondent Armando Ourique]

[Excerpts] Mexico City -- Trade with Cuba now depends on the Brazilian Government's decision to issue export permits, said the vice president of the Confederation of Commercial Associations, Amauri Temporal, as he was commenting on the interest demonstrated by the Havana authorities in importing Brazilian products. Temporal mentioned that the main products that can be exported to Cuba are heavy transport material, port equipment and maritime material. The new delegation of the Confederation of Commercial Associations that should travel to Cuba next March can expand even more the trade prospects with that country. According to Temporal, Brazilian businessmen can export to Cuba even if the Brazilian Government does not issue export permits. In this case the export operations will have to be carried out through third party deals, involving complicated and lengthy bureaucratic procedures. Consequently, if the government does not issue export permits, trade with Cuba should not reach significant levels.

Trade Political Question

PY210021 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Jan 82 p 34

[Excerpt] "As an exploratory mission, the trip was useful to gather information and look at business possibilities," Finance Minister Ernane Galveas said yesterday in Brasilia while commenting for the first time on the visit to Cuba of the president of the Confederation of Commercial Associations, Ruy Barreto. Galveas did not want to comment on the possibility that Brazil might yet export directly to Cuba, saying that the political problems have to be resolved first -- "This depends on a decision by the president" -- so that the commercial aspects can be analyzed afterwards. Minister Galveas stated: "The whole problem hinges on a decision in foreign policy, not in foreign trade."

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS GDP GROWTH IN 1981

PY202200 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] According to preliminary calculations which were officially released yesterday by the Finance Ministry the GDP grew 3.1 percent in 1981. This contradicts estimates made by the FGV [Getulio Vargas Foundation] which gave the impression that GDP growth in 1981 was zero or even negative.

Economic experts of the Finance Ministry contended that the FGV did not take into account the increase in some GDP components. Industry dropped 6.5 percent but agriculture increased 9.54 percent, commerce 3.2 percent, and transportation and communications 8 percent. Several components which make up 31.8 percent of the GDP may have increased 10 percent, and the FGV did not take this into consideration. In Sao Paulo Planning Minister Delfim Neto, who had predicted a zero or even negative GDP growth, did not want to comment on Finance Minister Ernane Galveas' calculations, although admitting that there should have been "a small growth in GDP" in 1981.

CACEX PREDICTS $3 BILLION 1982 TRADE SURPLUS

PY210228 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 20 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] Rio de Janeiro (DAILY POST) -- In a difficult year for the economy, with a worldwide recession, increases in export duties and with the devaluation of the cruzeiro, Brazil closed its trade balance with a surplus of $1.2 billion, due mainly to the downfall in imports, which registered liabilities of $22.3 billion compared to $23 billion in 1980. Far from the $26 billion goal set at the beginning of last year, experts registered earnings of $23.5 billion, the majority from sales of finished products.

Last year, according to CACEX [Foreign Trade Department] there were no restrictions on imports. Many companies did not meet their predictions on imports presented at the beginning of 1981 and approved by the trade, based on the same value of purchases made in 1980. Restrictions on imports occurred in almost every sector of the market. This is why the majority of industries start the year with almost zero in stocks.

CACEX authorities in charge of import control stated that in 1981 imports were not difficult to control compared to 1980 when CACEX had to start issuing delivery notes for first necessity items and raw materials. The greatest downfall was in the exports of fertilizers and agricultural products. Imports on these items amounted to $800 million compared to $1.1 billion in 1980. A shift was felt in the market when companies were oriented by CACEX to buy product input in the domestic market, avoiding the retention of products in stock.

During 1982 a control on imports will be kept by CACEX through plans presented by the companies before the imports transaction, and approved at the beginning of the year. This measure was taken because a pickup in the economy is expected creating an increase in imports, which added to petroleum imports should not go over the budget in foreign exchange of $25 billion fixed by the National Monetary Council (CMN).

CACEX foresees a steady flow of imports in the first semester with possibilities of an increase in the second semester when the country's need for imports is more definite. Estimates in dollars for petroleum imports amount to $10 billion (same as in 1981); having in mind the freeze in OPEC prices. The $15 billion surplus will be allocated to companies with expenditures in imports of raw materials, machinery, component parts and other items nonexistent in the country.

CACEX will create the necessary conditions [so that] Brazilian exporters will reach $27 billion in earnings up to the end of the year with the objective of obtaining a surplus in the trade of $3 billion during 1982.

NO REACTION SHOWN TO TREATY CANCELLATION

PY220255 Paris AFP in Spanish 0147 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, 21 Jan (AFP) -- The Chilean Government will not yet comment on the Argentine decision to renounce the treaty on the peaceful solution of controversies with Chile, Foreign Ministry Foreign Policy Director Fernando Zegers stated tonight. Official spokesmen reported that President Augusto Pinochet and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ernesto Videla today held a preliminary discussion of the issue shortly after the announcement by the Buenos Aires government that it will renounce the agreement signed in April 1972 during the governments of Gen Agustin Lanusse and Salvador Allende. Zegers said: For the time being there will be no reaction to the reports from Buenos Aires.

DAILY APPRAISES VISITS OF U.S. DELEGATIONS

PY211916 Santiago Chile LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Chilean-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez has termed the recent visit of a group of well-known U.S. senators to our country as something that confirms the strengthening of Chilean-U.S. relations. We have no doubt that the results of this visit will soon surface in the relationship between the two nations. That the congressmen were able to verify Chile's economic progress and the government's legal approach to the country's institutional evolution is a particularly important issue. The visit that members of the Armed Forces Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives ended yesterday should be appraised in a more limited but equally important area for national life. National defense matters were the main subject during meetings held with high-ranking Chilean authorities. They discussed in particular the recent lifting of the Kennedy Amendment and the steps that remain to be taken to reestablish military cooperation in an integral manner. The talks were flexible and their results should be positive due to the importance cooperation between the two countries in the defense of the hemisphere represents.

As Vice Adm Ronald McIntyre, chief of the National Defense Staff, pointed out, the flow of visits paid by U.S. generals, admirals, plenipotentiary ambassadors and congressmen are resulting in very important changes in our relations.

The dark days of the Carter administration, when everything regarding our fatherland, focused from a very special political point of view, was considered negative, seemed far behind. Now it is understood that a very special situation prevails in Chile; it has a developing regime that, above all, is a good friend and should be considered as so.

There are many points of mutual interest in areas where cooperation may be granted without violating the principle of nonintervention. Everything leads one to believe that progress will be much faster and that we are already taking the first steps in a new and important phase of Santiago-Washington relations.

FOUR POLITICAL ACTIVISTS BROUGHT TO TRIAL

PY210248 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The Interior Ministry has filed charges against four political activists. They are: Carlos Caucaman, Jesus Eduardo Diaz Cofre and (Romulo Fuentes), journalists; and (Jose Caucaman Perez), a professor. They are charged with having violated the state's security law and decree law No 77 on illegal associations. In view of the charges made by the Interior Ministry, the Santiago Court of Appeals has designated Judge (Alberto Chenaux) to bring the three [as heard] activists to trial.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PANAMA'S ILLUECA VISIT

Press Conference Held

PA212010 Paris AFP in Spanish 0256 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota, 20 Jan (AFP) -- The Panamanian Government announced here today that it will implement a vast security program at airports, seaports and other "trouble spots" to curtail the activities of individuals engaged in arms trafficking for guerrillas in Latin America.

At a press conference, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, who is now in Bogota, said that "Panama is a crossroads of world routes, and this facilitates illegal traffic in all types of harmful material, such as weapons and illegal drugs."

Illueca asked all nations to help prevent these transgressions, "which harm good relations between countries and are a threat to Panama's security."

He recalled the situation which Nicaragua went through and which El Salvador is now experiencing, "where apparently there has been tremendous traffic in arms from nations in the Caribbean or Central America. This situation could be described as an arms buildup, which is of concern to all countries in the area."

Illueca also said that there is no basis for the concern that members of the Colombian subversive group 19 April Movement are operating in Panamanian territory with government protection.

"I will not comment on the Colombian internal political situation, and I can only say that if any subversive group, regardless of its ideology, should try to plan or organize an operation from Panama against any government in the region, we would not permit it," he stated flatly.

Illueca stressed that within the legal structure of the Panamanian Government, no subversive group could ever be authorized to hold meetings that would endanger any democracy.

He asked for understanding when his country acts as mediator in important international conflicts, but explained that "This position is not intended to sponsor any type of activity which would be harmful to a friendly government."

Referring to the Central American Democratic Community recently formed by El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras, he said that his government does not have enough information about this movement. He added that Panama would like to find out if this action was taken with the knowledge of all the truly constitutional groups within each of those governments. "Such an action would have to be channeled through constitutional procedures in our countries," he pointed out.

Document Signed

PA210433 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Colombia and Panama are reiterating at this moment their convergent views on the matters of borders and the control of terrorism in the two countries. Following is a report by (Jairo Garcia Aguirre) directly from the Foreign Affairs Ministry:

[Begin relay] Today Colombia and Panama voiced the opinion that full U.S. compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties is indispensable and essential. This is stated in a document that was signed a few hours ago here at the Colombian Foreign Affairs Ministry, at which Jorge Illueca, foreign affairs minister of Panama, was present. Illueca met with the newsmen accredited here to release several reports on the political, economic and social situation in his country. He referred to several matters that have attracted much attention in Colombia, particularly the meetings that leaders of the 19 April Movement have held in Panama in the last few months. [end relay]

Cooperation Urged

PA2104A3 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- Colombia today urged the Latin American countries to unify in efforts to find tangible solutions to the situation in Central America. Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said that an American voice with unified strength is required to tackle the various problems faced by Central America.

While decorating Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca with the Cross of Boyaca, Lemos said that peoples must always work jointly because this is the only way to avert worse evils, particularly in nations which have been plagued by violence and intervention during the last few years. In view of all the problems faced by the American peoples, it is particularly advisable to work jointly in the search for greater development.

'Concern' Over Canal Shown

PA2115I0 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Bogota -- Panama has begun to show concern over possible nonfulfillment by the United States in returning the Canal Zone area. Panama has managed to have Colombia join her in asking the government of Ronald Reagan to comply with that commitment and it thereupon announced that it plans to build another interoceanic waterway as a precaution against any technical, legal or diplomatic difficulty with the present one.

In a joint declaration signed in Bogota, the foreign ministers of Colombia and Panama, Carlos Lemos Simmonds and Jorge Illueca, said that U.S. compliance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties is essential and fundamental.

This is the first time Panama has publicly expressed its concern about this treaty, and Illueca himself declared that it wouldn't be a surprise if the Panamanians were to receive only junk from the U.S. administration.

The Colombian and Panamanian foreign ministers reiterated in the joint declaration the urgent need for the U.S. Government to assign the necessary funds for continuation of the Darien Gap road, which they consider essential to the development of the border area.

In this declaration, Colombia confirmed her participation in feasibility studies for a sea-level canal or for enlargement of the existing one.

The foreign ministers stressed the intention to reinforce control of the common border area and to establish appropriate mechanisms to prevent arms trafficking or movement of subversive groups through the Panama Canal to Colombia.

Foreign Minister Illueca will return to Panama City today. He left a standing invitation to his counterpart Carlos Lemos Simmonds and the public works minister to visit Panama in the near future.

REAGAN-PEREZ DE CUELLAR MEETING LAUDED

PY220034 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Greater Continental Cohesion"]

[Text] The Reagan-Perez de Cuellar meeting creates well-founded hopes for understanding between the great northern nation, the countries of the Third World and especially those of Latin America.

Referring to the meeting that these two personalities held in New York, diplomatic circles have stressed that this is the first time that a U.S. chief of state has met with a new UN secretary general so soon after the latter's election. This can be interpreted as support for a greater understanding within the American Continent.

In fact, today, more than ever, hemispheric problems call for a natural and permanent dialogue regarding political, economic and social cooperation, as well as for consultation and coordination between the northern power and the countries south of the Rio Grande.

More than 10 years ago the Vina del Mar "consensus" was the starting point for seeking a new formula for negotiations between Latin American republics and the United States. This consensus resulted in the creation of the special Latin American Coordinating Commission (CECLA), a kind of authorized spokesman for our region to discuss with Washington the most important topics related to continental stability, so that greater attention will be paid to the demands of the southern countries.

With the passing of the years, the basic guidelines of that commission needed strengthening in view of the persistent and marked disparity between our region. Thus, the Latin American Economic System (SELA), which is currently functioning, was created to meet such need. This organization has shouldered the responsibility of studying common development strategies for the Latin American countries. The defense of the prices of our raw materials, the implementation of sectorial policies and the strengthening of the capacity to purchase capital assets and technology are important tasks carried out by SELA in view of the fact that the OAS fails to answer the demands of Latin American countries, especially regarding its effectiveness in negotiations with the United States.

That Washington pays attention and gives recognition to a South American UN secretary general, as President Reagan has done, is therefore important. Such a gesture is symbolic of the interest the White House may have today toward U.S. neighbors to the south. The announcement of a U.S. economic assistance plan to Central American and Caribbean countries may be a demonstration of such interest, but still it is to be hoped that Washington will show a better disposition toward our peoples, not only for political reasons but also out of the need for understanding among states on the same continent, even more so because they share common aspirations.

The new UN secetary general represents all the members of the world organization, but he is the special spokesman for the majority of member-countries that belong to the Third World, including the Latin American countries. This Third World label is to a large degree artificial and rhetorical, because a total identification does not exist, nor can it exist, among such a vast array of nations. Nevertheless, our region south of the Rio Grande is characterized by a cohesion which tends to become ever stronger.

FORMER VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT OPENS CONFERENCE

Criticizes Salvadoran Situation

PY201605 Paris AFP in Spanish 2147 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today issued a dramatic appeal for the United States not to intervene in El Salvador. Perez also requested that the Salvadoran Government negotiate with the opposition to achieve a solution that will end the civil war.

Perez opened here a Latin American conference for peace, human rights and the self-determination of the Salvadoran people, in his capacity as president of the Latin American Human Rights Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Derechos Humanos] (ALDHU), the conferencce sponsor. The conference is being attended by a hundred well-known Latin American politicians, representing the most varied political trends.

After noting that the objective of this conference is to stop a fratricidal war, he said that to avoid dictatorships as that experienced in his country, people must get rid of their ideological differences and establish a solid basis that can only be achieved by a democracy through the vote of the people, since this is the basis for pluralism.

He said: We are not here to support guerrilla war or to exalt violence, however legitimate it may be, but to defend principles. He warned about biased information that depicts those who uphold these principles as useful tools of communism, encouraged by their hatred of the United States of by their support for the armed struggle. He also mentioned the French-Mexican declaration, which recognizes the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) as representatives of the Salvadoran people.

He criticized the military aid the U.S. Government is offering the military-Christian Democratic Salvadoran junta and noted that this situation will not lead to a solution of the conflict. Perez noted: It is a fallacy to say that communism is Latin America's greatest problem when in truth Latin America's greatest problems are dictatorships, oligarchies and multinational companies, which want to continue exploiting our resources and keep us subordinated and subservient.

Perez said that it is another fallacy to say that El Salvador is experiencing a struggle between the extreme left and the extreme right with the people caught in the cross fire. He added that violence is fueled and protected by the present Salvadoran regime.

He harshly criticized the elections called for next March as not offering any securities or guarantees for the people to freely express themselves, particularly since the armed forces are not neutral. Moreover, he noted that ALDHU does not oppose the holding of elections, but the farce of holding an alleged free and democratic process.

Peruvian APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] leader Armando Villanueva and Ecuadorean Horacio Sevilla, who are ALDHU leaders, also expressed their support for a peaceful solution to the Salvadoran civil war. All the speakers and delegates to the conference expressed their thanks to the Peruvian Government for its aid in holding this conference.

Borge Sends Greetings

PA211955 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Lima -- The struggle of the Salvadoran people is the struggle of all honest men and women of the continent, says a message received here from Nicaraguan Commander Tomas Borge. Borge's greeting, sent to the continental conference for peace, human rights, and self-determination of El Salvador, was distributed by its Secretariat.

This is the struggle of all those who feel dutybound to support a brave David facing a criminal and arrogant Goliath and it is the continuation of the struggle of Sandino, Farabundo Marti, (Jose Carlos Mariategui), Camilo Torres, Che Guevara, Salvador Allende, and of all those who fight for the freedom of their people, Borge said. The Nicaraguan minister ended his message by saying that he is sure the conference will unite the democratic and revolutionary forces of the continent to oppose the imperialist aggression against El Salvador and our peoples.

Havana Reports

PA211950 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, is asking for a political solution to the Salvadoran problem in view of the possibility of direct U.S. aggression in the region and its destabilizing consequences.

Speaking at the continental conference for peace, human rights and self-determination of the Salvadoran people, which ended on Wednesday in Lima, Peru, Ungo said that the Salvadoran conflict had its origin in the domestic situation and also confirmed that the system of repression and exploitation in the country has reached a crisis. Ungo said that repression, electoral fraud, torture and murder have been the reply to the people's aspirations. He accused the Salvadoran regime of spending more than one-third of the nation's budget on military equipment, while 62 percent of the population is unemployed or paid very low wages. He also denounced the increase of U.S. military aid to the Christian Democratic junta and the support of South American dictatorships to the regime. Ungo said that it is impossible to hold elections in El Salvador under the present conditions.

A message by U.S. representatives Michael Leland, Ron Dellums and Tom Harkin was read at the continental conference for peace, human rights and self-determination of the Salvadoran people, in which they say that they are in favor of a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict and are opposed to any form of intervention. Similar views were expressed by (Thomas Anderson), a U.S. citizen especially invited to the conference by Venezuelan priest (Juan Vives Irias), the Christian Democratic party of Peru and by many other personalities and organizations in the continent.

Colombian Criticizes U.S.

PY201328 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Lima, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Former Colombian Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa charged today that the administration of Ronald Reagan is responsible for the genocide in El Salvador. The former minister also called for the solidarity of all Latin American nations with the Salvadoran liberation war. Noting that the Salvadoran regime relies on the United States for fiscal resources, arms supplies, and even for public administration support, Vasquez said Washington was repeating the same errors of Vietnam and turning its back on current international rights. After noting that the United States proclaims respect for human rights, the equal status of states and the self-determination of nations, he said the U.S. Government is enforcing a policy of good dictatorships the old practice of colonialism in Central America. He praised the liberation war undertaken in El Salvador by the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, noting that they had to resort to war because all other paths to restore freedom have been closed. Moreover, he supported the French-Mexican declaration that recommended the holding of negotiations between the parties involved. The establishment of a new political order, the reorganization of the armed forces, and the holding of free elections to solve the conflict.

OFFICIAL TERMS NICARAGUAN ACCUSATIONS A 'SHOW'

PA201923 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1749 GMT 19 Jan 82

[By Marcel Roo Gonzalez]

[Text] Caracas, 19 Jan (EFE) -- The crisis in the relations between Venezuela and Nicaragua that seemed to have reached a point of detente, has once again surfaced with the accusation made by a high-ranking Venezuelan Foreign Ministry adviser against Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister of putting on a "show" for reasons of domestic politics.

Jose Rodriguez Iturbide, president of the Foreign Ministry Advisory Committee and deputy for the Social Christian Party (COPEI), said that Borge's charges of a conspiracy against the Nicaraguan Government are related to the power struggle developing within the Sandinist movement. The official said, "We do not place the responsibility for this action on the Sandinist junta but on Minister Tomas Borge. It is a matter of differences among the Sandinists, especially against the 'southern front,' a group that Eden Pastora led." While Rodriguez Iturbide was making this statement to the local press, the civil guards who had been withdrawn from the Nicaraguan Embassy began surrounding the office of this diplomatic mission.

The Nicaraguan ambassador to Venezuela, Alejandro Castillo Masis, today told EFE of the presence of the police and rejected the statements made by Rodriguez Iturbide.

After admitting that the Nicaraguan internal situation is touchy, the Nicaraguan diplomat emphasized that the people today do not accept divisions. In his opinion, this is demonstrated by the daily preparations carried out in the face of the danger of aggression led from abroad and, particularly, from the United States. He said that charges such as the ones made by Minister Borge are in no way intended to distract the people from their own reality because they are aware of it.

Castillo Masis added that "None of our organizations has a need to stage a show to distract the people." He said that Deputy Rodriguez Iturbide gave a "personal opinion" and even though he visited Nicaragua on several occasions, he is not aware of the country's reality.

The ambassador pointed out that to know his country one has to start at the beginning with the people, and not with certain groups, "with which Deputy Rodriguez Iturbide associated during his visits to Nicaragua." He said that the police guard on the Venezuelan diplomatic offices in Managua was withdrawn on 15 January and currently there is only one security officer on duty. This is customary at all embassies accredited in that country. The diplomat ended by reiterating that, as mentioned in the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique issued yesterday, the participation of Venezuelan diplomats (Jose Anibal Palacios, Col Pedro Sanchez Rivero, Col Hugo Pernia, Edgard Escobar and the agent Julio Gonzalez Ferron) in the conspiracy charged by Interior Minister Tomas Borge, does not involve the Venezuelan Government. The parties that oppose the Social Christian government, from the Social Democratic, represented by democratic action, to the left, agreed in requesting that the Foreign Ministry investigate the charges. The leaders of the opposition want the government to clarify whether the diplomatic officials involved in the conspiracy against Nicaragua, are CIA agents.

The parties will take the issue to the Congress where they will question the Venezuelan Foreign Minister, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, whom they accuse of leading a destabilizing policy against Nicaragua.

LOPEZ PORTILLO WELCOMES SWEDISH MONARCH

FL190258 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0130 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 18 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo and Swedish King Carl XVI Gustaf have both stressed the decision of their governments to deepen mutual relations and achieve greater cooperation. The Mexican president said on welcoming his illustrious guest that it is intended to make relations between Mexico and Sweden exemplary since Sweden is a developed country and agreements that will surely continue to exist with it.

For his party, the Swedish king expressed his gratitude for the welcome ceremony at the beginning of his visit to Mexico, the first Latin American country that he has visited. He also expressed the wish to strengthen the relations already established. He said that he is accompanied by an important delegation composed of different sectors of the Swedish economy, including industry which is interested in what Mexico can offer in all aspects, including tourism, in view of the wealth of Mexico's past and its captivating present.

The king and Queen Silvia arrived at the presidential terminal on board a DC-8 of the Swedish airlines, called "Viking Stranger." They are accompanied by four ministers, three subsecretaries, two ambassadors and the Swedish chief of staff.

Leaving the presidential terminal, President Lopez Portillo accompanied the Swedish king and queen to the hotel where they will stay during their visit here. Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia will have a private dinner tonight and will begin their activities tomorrow.

Banquet Held

FL201127 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0555 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- Asserting that schemes of power and production which do not conform to today's reality must be discarded as soon as possible, President Jose Lopez Portillo stressed the similarities of the foreign policies of Mexico and Sweden and demanded that decisive solutions, not simple remedies, be adopted in view of humanity's grave disparities and the superpowers' hegemonic aspirations. The chief of state made the statement tonight at the conclusion of a banquet he hosted in honor of the King of Sweden, Carl XVI Gustav, and Queen Silvia at the dining hall of the Foreign Secretariat

Based on existing similarity of views, Lopez Portillo said that the peoples of Mexico and Sweden can share the responsibility of ensuring for future generations a way of living which will allow them the opportunity to achieve with dignity and justice those ideals to which they are entitled as human beings. Mexico's president asserted that the Cancun meeting had demonstrated that the dialogue and the political determination to cooperate are the only alternatives to violence and injustice.

HE agreed with the Swedish proposal of organizing a European disarmament conference to broaden trust among the states of the old continent and in that way achieve a real arms limitation and a reduction of troops. Mexico and Sweden, the head of state added, share borders with sources of tension from which serious international conflicts could derive, and the two nations agree in stressing that the solution is the exclusive responsibility of the nations involved in the problems. He recalled Sweden's readiness to welcome the Polish citizens wishing to leave their country because of prevailing conditions, and stated that Mexico hails that measure with a high sense of solidarity. The president also noted that more than 30 Swedish enterprises participate in priority sectors of Mexico's industrial progress and that this represents an important level of cooperation of great significance at the present international moment, because it constitutes a sign of solid and respectful bilateral relations.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZED ON DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE PLAN

PLN Candidate Monge

PA212300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Candidate Luis Alberto Monge has criticized the president's performance. He said that the democratic alliance was his idea. The agreement signed by the Honduran, Salvadoran and Costa Rican foreign ministers on the Central American Democratic Community has received wide publicity.

This afternoon Luis Alberto Monge said that, long before the agreement was signed, he had already presented the idea to the U.S. assistant secretary of state. According to Monge, the agreement does not have the desired credibility because of the Costa Rican Government's disastrous foreign policy. Monge says that he has always had this great aspiration, but that it has to include more countries. He says that he agrees with some of the principles of the agreement, like the struggle against terrorism, antimilitarism, subversion, foreign meddling, and violence. He always says that he has always condemned Marxism-Leninism and all types of totalitarianism.

Monge said that between communism and democracy we always side with democracy and are friends of the United States which defends democracy as its own. Monge, presidential candidate of the National Liberation Party [PLN], said, regarding the Central American community advocated by the Government of Costa Rica, that financial cooperation among democratic nations is necessary. Monge said that he would rather wait until after the elections before commenting on some of the institutional aspects of the agreement, because they might conflict with the constitution and international agreements.

Radio Reloj Commentary

PA220305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The resolution creating the Central American Democratic Community, agreed upon by the foreign ministers of three Central American countries, is an extremely utopian agreement. It is not possible to speak of democracy with governments which have not been able to preserve a proper political peace, and which maintain such a marked social and economic division as in El Salvador. The resolution by the three countries is very similar to the Bogota declaration of 1948. These declarations like the ones on man's individual rights, are very impractical agreements, and are a result of strong beliefs in ideas which are rarely fulfilled. A democratic community has been created in a disintegrated Central America.

The utopian declaration of a democratic community is a beautiful statement. It has been very well written and is full of very noble aspirations. We all believe in democracy. We all believe in solidarity. We all love peace, law and order without guerrillas and terrorism. However, to attain a theoretical world is very difficult. It is just one more among the many papers that are filed in desk drawers at the ministries. Any Central American declaration, made without including Nicaragua, Panama, and Guatemala, is useless. Central America is one unit, and must be considered as such in order to analyze the community's problems. It is regrettable that three Central American countries have gotten together without taking into account the other three. The democratic ideal of peace and freedom must be an aspiration of all peoples. We must not speak of Central America, however, including only three countries and leaving out the other three.

The Costa Rican Government should not have been part of a declaration, which should have set the bases for discussing the reopening of the Central American common market. In our commentary yesterday, when we spoke of the meeting of ministers, we thought that they were trying to strengthen the development aspects of these countries, and not simply a utopian declaration on democracy. In our opinion, this has been a political mistake.

SDAR MINISTER ENDS VISIT; PLEASED WITH SUPPORT

PA211650 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 20 Jan (AFP) -- Today Ibrahim Hakim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR], expressed his satisfaction over the support that Costa Rica has given the people of Western Sahara and reiterated his invitation to the King of Morocco to reach a negotiated agreement. Ibrahim Hakim, who is on a tour of Latin America, visited Mexico and Panama before his arrival in Costa Rica. In San Jose, he met with Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus and with the president of the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly.

Hakim stressed the importance of the resolution supporting the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic which the UN General Assembly approved in its latest session. He also condemned U.S. intervention in the conflict. "We believe that the United States is intervening in the wrong place and hope that the Reagan administration will understand that we are interested in maintaining the best relations with them," he said.

At the end of his 2-day visit, Ibrahim Hakim suggested the possibility of a parliamentary delegation and other Costa Rican Government authorities visiting his country.

LABOR UNREST CONTINUES IN SIXAOLA AREA

PA212312 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] There is a tense calm in Sixaola on the Panamanian border as a result of the strike decreed Friday by workers of the Chiriqui Land Company in Panama who are claiming labor benefits and the recognition of their union. The communist labor leaders are insisting on their claims on the signing of a list of petitions and the recognition of their labor union.

Meanwhile, the government has once again said that there is an agreement between workers and the Sitrachilco [Union of Land Company Workers], so that the government cannot accept claims by the labor leaders of the Single Federation of Workers (CUT). Today more public security forces were sent to Sixaola to maintain law and order in the area where the communist labor leaders, who head the Chiriqui Land Company strike, are creating unrest. So far there have been three persons wounded, one killed, and some arrested.

Meanwhile, the CUT members who were arrested yesterday are still in jail. Efforts are being made to have them released. The public security minister said that 17 foreigners have been arrested. None of them have any documents. They will all be deported. They were arrested during clashes between agitators and police in Sixaola. The minister said that eight Panamanians have already been deported for these same reasons.

EL SALVADOR

RADIO SAYS POLICE HOLD MISSING U.S. NEWSMAN

PA220240 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] According to a report from the Yankee embassy in our country, an anonymous caller said he can provide information on the whereabouts of journalist John Sullivan, who was kidnapped by uniformed national policemen over a year ago. The embassy has periodically published an ad offering a reward to anyone who can provide information that could lead to finding Sullivan, who is a North American citizen.

The Yankee embassy has willfully ignored the fact that uniformed national policemen took Sullivan out of his hotel. As is well known, the repressive corps of the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta have persecuted and murdered many local and foreign newsmen in their eagerness to hide from the people and the world the truth about the repression and the genocide they are inflicting on our people.

There is no doubt that these same repressive corps -- which the Yankee imperialists train and to which they give advice -- kidnapped Sullivan. They are the ones who killed newsman Ignacio Rodriguez and Jaime Suarez, kidnapped newswoman (Vida Cuadra) and blew up EL INDEPENDIENTE newspaper. They are the ones who have repeatedly bombed the archbishopric's brave YSAX radio station.

Let the Yankee diplomats visit the garrisons and dungeons of the repressive corps. Let them pose the questions to the Yankee advisers, whom they have brought here to torture our people. Information can surely be given there about Sullivan's disappearance and the killing of the U.S. nuns. Let them stop the playacting with which they are trying to deceive the Salvadoran and international public opinion.

GUERRILLAS TO INCREASE ATTACKS BEFORE ELECTIONS

PA211818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1741 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 21 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrilla movement will increase its harassment during the next few weeks, but it will respect the 28 March elections for a constituent assembly, sources in El Salvador's leftist opposition have told ACAN-EFE. The sources, who preferred not to be identified publicly for security reasons, revealed that an agreement already exists among the guerrilla groups to launch strong attacks during the months of January, February and March, although an attempt will be made to keep guerrillas in their camps on election day.

The Salvadoran revolutionaries, who will observe the 50th anniversary of their leader Farabundo Marti tomorrow, continue to be strong in five regions of El Salvador where the army is unable to expel them. They are unable to leave these areas, however.

Yesterday, the army and security forces doubled their security measures across the nation and mainly in the capital, where personal searches, searches of vehicles, establishment of control points and patrols have been more frequent than usual. Combined government forces have also begun an operation to seek out leftist refugees near the San Salvador volcano. The edge of the capital begins on its foothills.

ARMY, MINISTERS DISCUSS NATIONAL SITUATION

PA220002 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The Armed Forces Command and cabinet members yesterday met to analyze the national situation and adopt measures designed to satisfactorily solve the various national problems.

The meeting particularly discussed issues related to the economy, seriously affected by terrorism, which is causing great damage to the nation.

The situation of thousands of peasants, who have abandoned their chores to seek refuge in different towns in the country, was also broached. These peasants flee to escape the terrorist groups who threaten them with death and demand "tax" payments from them either in cash or farm products, according to government information.

Militarily, the analysis of the situation was strictly professional and concerned the latest events and future activities to oppose terrorism. The armed forces representation, headed by Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia, set forth its firm determination to comply with the constitutional mandates in order to guarantee order, protect the population and property, defend the national sovereignty, and so forth.

RECTOR OF NEW UNIVERSITY FOUND SHOT TO DEATH

PA201831 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Jan 82 pp 2, 32

[Excerpt] The authorities of San Miguel are investigating the circumstances in which Osmin Ernesto Diaz Callejas, rector of the recently established Open Modular University, died. According to the initial reports, he was found dead near the Urbina River on the military road to the border. He was found shot to death inside his car. The broken glass and other signs indicated that the car had been involved in a traffic accident. Nearby residents did not provide any information.

ARMY REPORTS ON CURRENT ANTITERRORIST ACTIONS

Clashes in Chalatenango

PA201535 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Jan 82 p 38

[Text] Yesterday the armed forces press office disclosed that seven subversives had been killed and another wounded in clashes in several towns of Chalatenango and Cabanas. According to the official reports, the armed clashes between the terrorists and the government forces had been mainly in El Jicaro and (La Criba), San Isidro Labrador jurisdiction. The armed forces reported only one seriously wounded soldier.

The Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, said that the army and security corps combined forces have been conducting small cleanup operations in hamlets and towns of the two northern departments of Chalatenango and Cabanas. The committee added that since the army began clearing the area of subversives, it has eliminated extremist redoubts and hideouts in all areas. The cantons and towns where these operations have been conducted are San Nicolas, (Trinidad), Llano Verde, Concepcion, Quezaltepeque and Cancasque.

Harassment Actions

PA201803 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Jan 82 pp 2, 39

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee has officially reported harassment actions in various areas in the interior of the country in the past 48 hours. It reported the following actions: The residents of San Ildefonso and nearby areas in Cabanas Department were without electric power for several hours because terrorists tore down utility poles. Several bombs were set off between San Martin and Suchitoto. The explosions were also heard in San Jose Guayabal and other nearby areas, officials of the towns reported.

When an inspection was carried out, it was found that several utility poles and high tension towers had been destroyed. The previously mentioned towns were without electricity for several hours. A bomb was found in Guayabal's municipal building.

A gasoline station located on Fray Felipe de Morasa Avenue in Santa Ana was robbed by a large group of extremists who took 1,400 colones and damaged the fuel pumps. Groups of extremists interrupted vehicular traffic on the northern highway, in the jurisdiction of La Palma and Tejutla. They demanded money and jewelry from all the drivers and passengers. They fled when soldiers arrived.

In a clash in El Jicaro, San Isidro Labrador in Chalatenango Department, local patrols killed seven extremists. One soldier was wounded. Several of the terrorists, some of whom were wounded, fled. Terrorists started a fire in bales of sugarcane husks at the San Francisco sugarmill in Aguilares. According to the report of the national fire department, the losses totalled more than 40,000 colones.

Residents of Arcatao have told the Chalatenango military authorities they have constantly observed the landing of an unidentified helicopter, supposedly foreign, on Iramin mountain.

Jocoaitique Under Control

PA201524 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Military sources have disclosed that the small town of Jocoaitique, located north of Morazan, is under armed forces control. According to the information, the town had been seized by a large number of terrorists at dawn on Tuesday, 12 January. The town was attacked with bombs, mortars, bazookas and rifle fire. During this attack, 10 civilians were killed by the terrorist fire.

It was reported that the terrorists had surrounded the town. Although the terrorists outnumbered the guards and soldiers stationed there, the military engaged them. Four guards and a sergeant were killed, two soldiers were wounded. Also, one guerrilla was killed and 15 were wounded. The terrorists ransacked and destroyed several homes. They kidnapped several children from their homes, presumably taking them away to a camp.

The reports add that, on Saturday, when combined army patrols were getting ready to capture the subversives, the latter fled. Therefore, there was no fighting. According to the reports, it is believed that the subversives had come from the (El Mozote), (La Guacamaya), Canaverales and (Las Trojas) camps.

It was said that during the recent so-called hammer-and-anvil rescue operation conducted north of Morazan, the subversives fled to the redoubts along the Honduran border and later regrouped at the first camp. The same sources also disclosed that army troops patrolling San Nicolas, (Trinidad) and Llano Verde Cantons, Sensuntepeque, clashed with terrorists. Seven terrorists were killed and several wounded. One soldier was also wounded. Ten bodies of youths were found with bullet wounds on the main highway at km 104 and 105 between Tejutal and La Palma, Chalatenango Department. None of them were identified.

Operation in Usulutan

PA210243 San Salvador EL DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The army continued its operations yesterday to locate and destroy the terrorist elements in the El Espino area of Usulutan Department. As of this morning, however, no information had been released on the results of the operations, which involve both infantry and artillery, assisted by the air force. According to dispatches, army forces have been searching for possible terrorist training camps, with the intent of countering their plans to continue the harm they are doing to the area's residents. In addition, it was noted that a large number of youths from that sector have been reported missing; their relatives told authorities that their children could have been forced by the extremists to go to the terrorist camps, to participate in subversive actions under threat.

Other sources reported that in areas such as El Coyolito, (Piedras Altas) and El Carmen, near the Chichontepec volcano, the army has destroyed several terrorist camps and confiscated arms, medicine, clothing and other articles used by the extremists to live and defend themselves in the area. There were no reports of casualties on the part of the extremists. Many of them were able to escape the army's encircling operations.

Rebel Attack Repelled

PA210307 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Jan 82 pp 2, 23

[Text] At least 12 terrorists have been killed, along with the local commander and other members of the civil defense in San Ildefonso, according to reports issued yesterday. A large number of extremists tried to occupy that San Vicente town but were repelled by army troops, according to the Armed Forces' Press Committee.

Asked about the actions at San Ildefonso, the commander of Cabanas Department said the number of terrorists killed may have been greater, as the 12 mentioned earlier account only for the bodies left in the center of town, where the primary fighting took place. He added that bloodstains and abandoned weapons along the way, on the outskirts of town, indicate that the casualties may have been considerably higher.

An undetermined number of terrorists attacked San Ildefonso at 0530 hours yesterday, but the population, the civil defense and security corps units stationed there, with the assistance of military reinforcements from Villa Dolores, Sensuntepeque and Cabanas, repelled the attack, causing many casualties to the subversive elements.

The forces dispatched from Sensuntepeque reported that one soldier had been wounded, while the other reinforcements suffered no casualties at all. The extremists who attacked San Ildefonso displayed all sorts of modern weapons, including Galil, Fal and M-16 rifles and RPG-2's and RPG-7's. The source added, however, that "the courage shown by the army forces in defending the town was outstanding, and the army forces had complete control of the situation by noon."

The terrorists fled through mountains and valleys in the area, carrying many wounded, including some critically injured who probably died along the way. They also took with them some of the weapons dropped by the wounded. Finally, it was reported that the fighting was fierce and that an official report will be released soon.

RADIOS VENCEREMOS, FARABUNDO MARTI CITE ACTIONS

Paracentral Front Report

PA211440 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] A report we received from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral front states that beginning at 0430 yesterday, an FMLN column began an incursion against enemy positions in the town of San Ildefonso, San Vicente Department. When we received the report yesterday, we were told that as of yesterday morning, the enemy had been reduced to two positions in this town. Seven military troops had fallen as of noon and the FMLN was waging fierce battles in the north, on the road to Villa Dolores. Likewise, large-scale battles were being waged toward the south, on the road leading to (Quebrada Seca).

Here is the recording of a report we received from San Vicente: [Begin recording] [in progress] a column belonging to an FMLN company. The attack commenced at 0400. Battles continued at around 0700 or 0800. The enemy tried to reinforce with troops from Villa Dolores, but counterattacks and ambushes worked, and at this moment I don't know if an enemy contingent is still surrounded on the banks of the Titihuapa River, which divides San Vicente and Cabanas.

For the time being, we can report seven enemy casualties, including a unit commander, a sergeant, and a Lieutenant (Guzman) of the 5th Brigade, who was in a helicopter. In addition, they put in a tactical call for the Air Force. One tandem-engined aircraft arrived to strafe around the town, including some positions in FMLN-controlled territory. It has not done much damage -- better said, none at all. [end recording]

Action Near Guatemalan Border

PA202015 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Our people and its revolutionary army are advancing. Guerrilla squads ambushed a National Guard military patrol on the road between Sanata Rosa Guachipilin and the departmental capital of Ahuachapan. Never before had there been any FMLN actions in that department which borders on Guatemala. This proves that the guerrilla forces are now active throughout Salvadoran territory. Likewise, FMLN squads seized El Resbaladero Canton causing 10 casualties to a paramilitary patrol in (Sampana), Tacachico, La Libertad Department.

San Vicente Volcano Clash

PA201430 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1100 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The positions around the San Vicente volcano, about 70 km east of San Salvador, are under the absolute control of the revolutionary forces. On 7 January, the puppet armed forces in the area launched an offensive. The war report of the (Jose Roberto Sibrian) front of the FPL [People's Liberation Forces], a member of the FMLN, states that the people's schools are operating and daily activities are normal.

The positions of (Pena), (Dolores), [name indistinct] and (Santa Margarita) have been retaken by our revolutionary forces [words indistinct] against more than 1,000 troops of the 5th Infantry Brigade, the Atlacatl Battalion and the [word indistinct]. After these positions were retaken, two Fouga Magister planes bombed the area. Then two helicopter gunships strafed our positions without causing casualties among the civilian or our forces. In those battles on the San Vicente volcano, the people's forces inflicted 14 casualties included an officer and [words indistinct]. During its withdrawal, the enemy buried its dead near [name indistinct].

FMLN Commander Comments

PA220214 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At this moment, Commander Jorge Melendez, who is politically and militarily responsible for the Francisco Sanchez northeastern front and member of the general staff of the FMLN, is visiting us at Radio Venceremos.

[Question] Commander, at this moment the FMLN has the military initiative over the dictatorship. Throughout the national territory, our forces are hitting the enemy, even in areas where the enemy thought it was safe. What is the situation of the junta's army in view of the advances of our peopel?

[Answer] We see the national army as having three big problems: The fascist command, which cannot endure the rigor of military confrontation in the war; a lack of military victories, something that is evident to the field officers and the soldiers; and the policy of massacre, which is in contradiction to the interests of the Salvadoran soldiers and officers. More important yet, there is a political plan that is completely phoney; elections that are not elections but a political action aimed at setting the basis for an intense propaganda campaign internationally that will say: El Salvador had elections and a government was democratically elected.

This plan, in addition to being phoney, is weak. It does not have the support of the majority of the Salvadoran people. It does not have the support of many sectors of private enterprise, and it does not even have the support of the extreme right in El Salvador. This political maneuver is seen as a possibility of victory only by the genocidal sector of the junta of the government and the fascist command backed by the government of Reagan and Haig, in the United States.

This bloody masquerade is doomed to failure. In this regard, the national army situation is very sad. It is getting ever closer to a defeat, while facts -- military victories -- show the people that the people's army is advancing ever stronger.

[Question] Commander, what is the meaning of 1,600 national soldiers going to the United States to be trained by the Green Berets?

[Answer] This is clear evidence of the essence of the strategy of the fascist and genocidal sector of the national army. This shows that the elections are nothing but a coverup for the U.S. military aid, for a continuation of the genocidal program. This is why the Salvadoran soldiers are going to the United States: to learn how to kill their own people

[Question] Commander,our revolutionary army's quality has improved. Our people secure victory after victory. The FMLN is asking the people to prepare for the decisive battles. What is the explanation, then, for our vanguard also speaking about a political way out of the Salvadoran conflict?

[Answer] The problem in our country is not a strictly military problem. This is an economic, social and political problem. The FMLN is not the font of all solutions. To find a democratic solution to the problems of our country, all economic, social and political sectors able to direct our fatherland should participate. The democratic sectors of the private enterprise, small and medium businesses, democratic sectors of the army, the FDR, and the FMLN, must participate in the creation of a democratic government that will guarantee the liberties that our people so much want and permit the environment of peace that will create the conditions necessary for solving economic problems, securing social stability and creating a democratic environment that will lead the country to the development that our people need.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES NEW DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

PA211635 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez told our reporters today that he is pleased with the formation of a new democratic and economic organization by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica. Castillo Valdez said that although he has not received official information, he has been in constant touch with the foreign minister of these countries and also with the Foreign Ministries of Panama and Nicaragua. According to Castillo Valdez, Guatemala is pleased by the fact that these sister countries have used the formula submitted two decades ago by Guatemala to form the Central American community and that the document that was signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, was drafted along the same line, with the only difference being that Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama are not included this time.

Castillo Valdez said that this organization represents the aspirations of every Central American country. He added that nothing could be more harmful for Central America than foreign intervention, no matter what type and from where it comes. Castillo Valdez said that Guatemala was probably not invited to join the new Central American integration community because economically it is more developed than the other countries.

GUERRILLA COMMANDER PASCUAL KILLED IN CLASH

PA211550 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Edgar Francisco Palma Lau, known as guerrilla Commander Pascual and former secretary of the University Students Association, AEU, was killed this morning during a shootout in Zone 7 of this capital. During the shootout, which lasted approximately 3 hours, the security forces dismantled another guerrilla redoubt located at 33d Avenue and 9th Street, Zone 7, in Tical 2 neighborhood. Palma Lau, who was in the guerrilla hideout, exchanged machinegun fire with security forces. He even used grenades to repel their attacks. Finally, it was necessary to use heavy artillery to break down Palma Lau's defense.

Large quantities of arms, ammunition and subversive propaganda were found in the safehouse. It is believed that another guerrilla in the hideout managed to escape during the shootout. This house was found on the basis of information obtained from another guerrilla redoubt dismantled in Zone 13. The police and military authorities reported that still another guerrilla hideout was located this afternoon on 2d Street, Zone 2. Two guerrillas were killed during a shootout. They could not be identified because they had no papers. Arms and subversive propaganda were found in the redoubt.

NICARAGUA

DELEGATE RAPS U.S. PLANS AGAINST SANDINISTS

PA220313 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] An international press misinformation campaign distorting the Nicaraguan reality for the purpose of preparing international public opinion to justify an attack on or invasion of Nicaragua was denounced in Lima, Peru, by guerrilla Cmdr Dora Maria Tellez, vice president of the State Council. Commander Tellez and Father Fernando Cardenal were participating as Nicaraguan delegates in the continental conference for peace, human rights and the self-determination of the Salvadoran people, which was adjourned yesterday in the Peruvian capital.

The guerrilla commander reported the existence of training camps of former Somozist guardsmen on U.S. territory for the purpose of attacking Nicaragua, noting that with its aggressive foreign policy, the United States constantly tries to isolate our process. Meanwhile, Father Cardenal said the United States is looking for a scapegoat in view of its certain failure in the electoral project in El Salvador, and that scapegoat, he noted, is the Sandinist process, which may serve as an excuse to attack Nicaragua.

The Sandinist youth leader also expressed Nicaragua's support of the negotiated solution project proposed by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, of El Salvador, and its rejection of the elections called for March of the present year by the Christian Democratic military junta of that country.

FPR SEES NEW ALLIANCE AS IMPERIALIST MANEUVER

PA220227 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] is concerned over the creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community. A communique issued by this political organization states that the FPR, because of the news in international press dispatches from the Costa Rican capital on 19 January regarding the creation of the Central American Democratic Community, expresses to our people and to the peoples of the world its concern over the creation of this organization and over the mechanisms used to form it. Our concern is based mainly on the following:

1. We are concerned because our Foreign Ministry did not receive an invitation or information from the Foreign Ministries of the signing governments on the creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community. This open desire to exclude our country makes us doubt the good intentions they claim to have regarding Central American unity.

2. We are concerned that the so-called Central American Democratic Community took as its own the St Lucia agreements insofar as they refer to the Salvadoran elections, since conditions are not appropriate for free and democratic elections in that country. If the "free and democratic elections" that the so-called Central American Democratic Community supports are the concept espoused by El Salvador, we reject this false concept of free and democratic elections.

3. We are concerned that the so-called Central American Democratic Community has chosen the Christian Democratic-military Government of El Salvador as its coordinator and that this government, as it is clearly stated in the resolution, will, through its Foreign Ministry, coordinate the call to meetings of the ministers and will be the depository of the minutes. It will also be responsible for drawing up the corresponding agendas. The attitude of the Christian Democratic-military junta against its own people is known to all. It has allowed open intervention of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of the country, and it maintains a policy of genocide within El Salvador.

4. We are concerned that security was used as an excuse for the formation of said organization when the necessary security can only be established through a prompt and just solution of the pressing problems that burden each and every one of the Central American countries.

5. We are concerned that they are trying to ignore the fact that the lack of stability in the Central American region is created by imperialism, which is carrying out in collusion with the national oligarchies, an economic, political and social plan of open exploitation and subjection against our people condemning them to subhuman living conditions.

6. We are concerned that the only countries that make up the so-called Central American Democratic Community are the ones that have land and ocean borders with our country. We are also concerned that in the political field, the so-called Central American Democratic Community will call on the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR, to solve the problems of the region. It all seems to indicate that the road is being paved for the political, commercial and military blockade of our country.

The FPR, based on the above, reveals before our people and the world that this so-called Central American Democratic Community appears to be a maneuver by imperialism aimed at isolating our fatherland and our revolutionary process so as to carry out its aggression. We clearly understand that the unity of the peoples of Central America has thus been prevented, in a premeditated fashion, to facilitate exploitation and subjection by imperialism and the national oligarchies.

Because of historic, cultural, economic and political reasons, we are convinced of the need for unity of our peoples and that this unity will be possible only within the framework of a true liberation and after we have obtained objectives that will guide the historic development of the Central American region over paths free of exploitation and injustice leading to peace and social progress.

For this reason, we call on all the governments and peoples of Central America, especially on the governments and peoples of Costa Rica and Honduras, not to give in to the maneuvers carried out by imperialism to harm our country. We call on our heroic people to strengthen their organizations, to reach all the revolutionary goals, and in this manner fulfill the strategic objective of unity in the face of aggression; unity for the fatherland and the revolution.

[Signed] Patriotic Front of the Revolution, Managua, 20 January 1982

PSN Leader Comments

PA211930 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community yesterday by the foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica is only part of imperialism's plan to (?isolate) Nicaragua and destroy the revolutionary process. This was stated today by Dr Gustavo Tablada, leader of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], commenting on the establishment of the community in San Jose yesterday. Dr Tablada announced that the Revolutionary Patriotic Front tonight would discuss a pronouncement in this regard. "We in the PSN believe this is merely a new formula in imperialism's policy toward Latin America especially designed to prepare an aggression against Nicaragua."

Tablada observed that a comparison with the famous Central American Defense Council would show the popular sectors that the reasons for founding the Central American Democratic Community were similar to those for setting up the military organization which the Pentagon organized in Central America for reciprocal aid among repressive regimes in the event of aggression. The difference is that the community is somewhat more sophisticated, since individual rights are considered in resorting to collective security measures, in the event one of its members requests such measures if it is the victim of aggression or international pressure.

Dr Gustavo Tablada and other politicians such as Rodolfo Robelo of the independent Liberal Party were unfamiliar with the substance of the agreement, but they commented that only imperialist plans could justify such an unbelievable alliance as Costa Rica and El Salvador.

UDN, FARN DENY COLLUSION TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

PA171213 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0021 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 16 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Nicaraguan Democratic Union [UDN] and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua [FARN] denied Nicaraguan Government allegations that these two opposition organizations are responsible for participating in an international conspiracy to overthrow the reconstruction junta. A communique signed by Fernando Chamorro for the FARN and by Edmundo Chamorro for the UDN denied the Sandinist government's charges.

"We reject the Nicaraguan Government's accusations in trying to involve us in a supposed terrorist plan; this is typical of international communism." The communique, delivered this afternoon to the local media, concluded by saying that "We wish to make it clear that our movement is completely democratic and is fighting to turn Nicaragua into a republic again."

CDN DEMANDS DEMOCRATIC LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

PA201222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2209 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 19 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordination Board [CDN] alliance of opposition political parties, today demanded that the Sandinist government enact a "genuinely democratic" law on political parties. During a news conference, acting CDN President Adan Fletes read a statement demanding guarantees for the people's right to be freely informed.

According to the CDN, "An increase in the repression against the democratic, independent and dissident sectors of our fatherland," can be observed in Nicaragua. It comments on the closing of the "La Opinion," "Cuarto Poder," and "Adelante" newscasts, and the recent incidents at the newspaper LA PRENSA of Managua. The dissident parties state that "this situation harms the Nicaraguan people because it affects their right to be freely informed, also harming the workers of such [passage indistinct].

The CDN member parties charge that thus far this year the homes of approximately 12 dissidents, the headquarters of two democratic parties and the offices of an independent trade union federation have been attacked.

Regarding the bill on political parties which is awaiting a report at Nicaragua's State Council, the CDN says that it is no longer optimistic about this initiative. "The CDN feels that if a law on political parties is democratic, it would be a small step toward a democratization process, but this law will serve no purpose whatsoever if the repression continues," according to the parties opposed to the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

RADIO STATION OWNER INJURED IN ASSAULT

PA171321 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] A Nicaraguan businessman, owner of two radio stations and a great fighter against the Somoza dynasty, has been attacked. Jiron Castrillo was given 15 stitches after three individuals attacked him near Masaya.

Last night Radio Amor broadcast the Venezuelan Government's communique rejecting the charges that counterrevolution was being waged from its embassies. The communique, broadcast by Jiron Castrillo, made serious charges against Commander Borge. He learned this afternoon that the well-known Nicaraguan radio owner Manuel Jiron Castrillo was attacked by three individuals, who managed to wound him. The attack was perpetrated near Masaya, in Nicaragua. Jiron Castrillo believes he was attacked because he broadcast the Venezuelan Government communique last night attacking Commander Borge.

'FOURTH ESTATE' NEWSCAST TO RESUME ON RADIO MIL

PA211450 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The radio newscast 'Fourth Estate' which is directed by (Julio Armas), will be back on the air at 0700 today. As we all know, the General Directorate of Communications Media indefinitely banned this newscast on 14 January. (Armas) appealed the ruling. Since the Somozist dictatorship, the 'Fourth Estate' newscast has been characterized by its firm defense of democratic principles. The 'Fourth Estate' newscast is transmitted by Radio Mil.

LA PRENSA PREPARES SUIT AGAINST TASS NEWS AGENCY

PA212233 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] It has been revealed here that the members of the editorial council of LA PRENSA have instructed its legal department to file suit against the Soviet transnational news agency TASS. The lawyers preparing the documents are well-known jurists (Orlando Trejos Somarriba) and Jose Antonio Tijerino Medrano. It is expected that the suit will be ready for filing by the end of this week, conforming to the laws of the republic.

TASS recently published a report linking the directors of LA PRENSA to the abortive sabotage against the cement factory installations.

CUBAN MINISTER DENOUNCES CULTURAL AGGRESSION

PA212015 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart, who headed the Cuban delegation to the commemorative acts of the 115th birthday of Nicaraguan Poet Ruben Dario, has said in Managua that Latin America is only expressing its unity through its culture, because currently it cannot express it politically. Hart, speaking at a roundtable with Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal; and others, explained some of the principles on which Cuba bases its cultural development and the activities carried out by the Cuban Culture Ministry.

Hart, who is also a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, accused international news media consortiums of intervening in the culture of developing countries. He suggested the implementation of an international campaign against the cultural colonialism imposed by the U.S. Government on Puerto Rico. Hart said that mankind is facing a critical situation and that culture must play an important role on behalf of mankind. He also said that it is necessary for mankind to seek a closer intellectual unity.

Intellectuals Committees Discussed

PA220102 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart today said that one of the goals of the Permanent Committee of Latin American Intellectuals is to promote the defense of the cultural identity of the people in the face of imperialist aggressions.

Hart was asked about the poetic creativity of Ruben Dario and Jose Marti. He said that Dario and Marti are very much related because Marti, in addition to being literary, led Cuba's movement for independence, and Dario, although devoted to literary work, had great political concern because in his poems he foresaw the revolutions that would come about later on in the century.

Let us listen to Hart:

[Begin recording] The meeting of intellectuals in Havana decided to promote the creation of permanent committees of intellectuals in each country in Latin America. These committees are aimed at defending, from the viewpoint of intellectuals, the sovereign and democratic rights of the peoples of the Americas. The intellectuals of the continent evidenced a great unity [words indistinct], the anti-imperialist solidarity, the struggle for world peace and the defense of the cultural identity of our nations which is constantly threatened and attacked by the imperialist agencies of information, dissemination and culture.

FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE ESTABLISHED WITH JAPAN

PA211520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] An interparliamentary league for Japanese-Nicaraguan friendship was established early this year in Tokyo to increase friendship bonds at the parliamentary level between the two countries. One of the purposes of this league, we were told at the State Council of the Revolutionary Government, is to obtain economic cooperation for Nicaragua's reconstruction and also to keep the Japanese people informed about the truth of our process through their representatives.

The idea is to allow those sister people to obtain more in-depth knowledge about the progress of the Sandinist people's revolution, its housing and education programs, its freedom of speech and political pluralism and its efforts to achieve national unity, and in this way to counteract the misleading campaign of the information transnationals.

The Nicaraguan State Council announced that a similar league will be formed in Managua. The one formed in Japan already has 42 members, among them the parliamentary vice ministers of defense and foreign affairs [as heard].

BANK PRESIDENT SAYS ECONOMY ON 'RIGHT PATH'

PA211405 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Statement by Cesar Alfredo Aguirre, Central Bank of Nicaragua president, on 19 January in Managua -- recorded]

[Text] The measures that were implemented in September 1981, when the economic and social state of emergency decree went into effect, are beginning to show positive and healthy results with regard to Nicaragua's situation. Our commercial balance in 1981 reported a $301.6 million deficit; $50 million less than in 1980. This deficit was higher with Central American countries than with other countries. With regard to our commercial balance, we must realize that our traditional export goods, cotton, coffee and sugar, were seriously affected by international prices.

With regard to the service balance, the deficit was $30 million more than last year because of additional interest paid on the country's foreign debt.

In 1980, we ended up with a $407.3 million deficit in our balance of payments. In 1981, we brought down the deficit to $392.6 million.

This does not mean that the country's financial situation is great. No sir. A $390 million deficit in the balance of payments of an economy such as ours represents 14.5 percent of the country's production and is certainly not good. This is not a percentage to be optimistic about. This percentage should decrease much more so that the country can maintain a steady growth. However, the results prove that the corrective measures implemented in September 1981 were right and adequate. It also shows that people are responding to the austerity and efficiency program carried out throughout 1981, and particularly to the specific measures implemented in September 1981. It also proves that the revolution has had the capacity to face a hard year and to improve its balance of payments.

This should indicate to us that we are on the right path and that those who predicted that we were on the way to a precipice were wrong. Nevertheless, I wish to insist that we must not feel safe based on the figures we have now; even if we have managed to improve the situation from what it was in the middle of 1981, when we decided to implement the state of emergency decree and other corrective measures.

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN DONATION -- The Norwegian Government has donated 6.8 million cordobas to the Nicaraguan Government to be used for studies of hydroelectric basins and fishing development projects. Oscar Cortes Cordero, Nicaraguan ambassador to the Scandinavian countries accepted the donation. He said that this is another demonstration of confidence in the Sandinist revolution. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jan 82 PA]

1981 NONTRADITIONAL EXPORTS -- Foreign Trade Ministry sources have disclosed that in 1981 Nicaragua exported $320 million worth of nontraditional goods, such as tobacco, sesame seed, instant coffee and other goods, mainly to Spain, Canada and some socialist countries. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jan 82 PA]

CASTRO HOLDS MEETING WITH U.S. CONGRESSMEN

FL201638 Bridgetown CANA in English 1749 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 20 Jan (CANA-REUTER) -- Three U.S. congressmen have had talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro on American citizens in Cuban jails. Delegation head Benjamin Gilman told REUTERS the discussion was fruitful, frank and cordial. The other congressmen are Hamilton Fish Junior and Robert Garcia. All three represent New York.

A U.S. consular official said 22 Americans were in Cuban jails, five of them dual citizens recognised as U.S. citizens by the United States but only as Cuban citizens by Cuba. A Cuban official said most of them were arrested after their boats or planes strayed into Cuban territory with illegal drug shipments because of bad weather, navigational errors or mechanical problems.

Congressman Gilman declined to disclose details of the talks "because there are still some sensitive pending matters," but an informed source said the congressmen asked Dr Castro to release several American citizens and let them return to the United States. Congressman Garcia told REUTERS earlier that he would raise the problem of a Cuban exile in New York who wanted his daughter and grandchildren, now in Cuba, to join him.

Citizens May Be Returned

PA220044 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Havana, 21 Jan (AFP) -- Four U.S. citizens being held in Cuba will be released tomorrow, Friday, so that they may immediately travel to their country, it was learned here today despite the official silence. Sources approached at the U.S. diplomatic office in Havana refused to comment. They declined to reveal the identity of the persons who will be released or the charges that prompted their arrest.

The Cuban decision to release the four U.S. prisoners, which observers here interpreted as another gesture of good will, was nevertheless a surprise as it takes place during the Reagan administration, noted for its "hard" position against Cuba. Nonetheless, it was recalled that some days ago the U.S. Government had refused to grant residence to a Cuban citizen who arrived from Havana and entered the country illegally, and who was returned to his country, breaking a tradition nearly a quarter of a century old, and which provoked the rage of the large anti-Castro Cuban colony in Miami and other cities.

According to reliable sources, the four U.S. citizens whose release has been decided, will leave shortly after noon Friday for Miami accompanied by an official of the U.S. Congress. The talks that led to the release of the prisoners were held between the Cuban Government and the U.S. congressmen, and in them, the State Department and the Cuban Foreign Ministry played a strictly passive role, according to the sources here.

MALMIERCA HOSTS PARTY FOR UN AMBASSADORS

PA180121 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has hosted a cocktail party in honor of a group of African ambassadors accredited to the United Nations. The group is currently here in Cuba, on an official visit. During the cocktail party, the visitors expressed their satisfaction over having witnessed the Cuban revolution's achievements.

Ambassadors End Visit

FL190150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The delegation of African ambassadors accredited to the United Nations, which paid an official visit to Cuba, has departed. Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign relations, bid farewell to the diplomats at the airport. The ambassadors were week-long guests of Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign relations. Also seeing the ambassadors off at the airport were Lazaro Mora, director of the Nonaligned Movement of the MINREX [Ministry of Foreign Relations] and Rafael Hernandez and Angel Reigosa, officials of the Directorate for Protocol.

During their stay in Havana, the African ambassadors visited production (?plants), educational and tourist centers and had meetings with government officials.

CORVALAN-LED PCCH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL181840 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Luis Corvalan, secretary general of the Chilean Communist Party [PCCH], arrived in Havana today heading a top-level PCCH delegation. They were received by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo. Corvalan, who was accompanied by Jorge Montes and Gladys Marin, both members of the PCCH Political Committee, was also welcomed by Manuel Pineiro, a member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its Americas Department; and Armando Campos, deputy chief of the Americas Department. Also at the Jose Marti airport were Julieta Campusano, a member of the PCCH Political Committee and its representative in Cuba, and (Cristian) Gonzalez, president of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity with the Antifascist Resistance.

Corvalan and his group are guests of the PCC Central Commitee for the ceremony to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PCCH to be held on 25 January. Corvalan said that visiting Cuba was always a source of pleasure and added that this anniversary is of great importance for the Chilean people, who are celebrating it in very difficult conditions under the terror of the fascist Pinochet regime. He noted the outpouring of affection that the Chilean militants are receiving on the anniversary, and made special mention of the message from our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

MONTANE MEETS WITH BENIN PARTY LEADER IN HAVANA

FL151241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, has met with (Aoko Boko Ynagte), member of Benin People's Revolutionary Party Politburo and president of the Revolutionary National Assembly.

During the talks, which were held in a fraternal atmosphere of mutual understanding, the two leaders exchanged views on matters of interest to the two nations. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the close relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our party and Benin's People's Revolutionary Party.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT WANTS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH U.S.

FL212236 Bridgetown CANA in English 2200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, 21 Jan (CANA) -- Grenada has repeated its desire to improve relations with the United States. Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman told newsmen here that his left wing Peoples Revolutionary Government [PRG] in St Georges had however seen no similar desire on the part of the Reagan administration. He said the United States has continued to maintain a position of "grave hostility" towards the PRG which came to power in a 1979 coup.

Mr Whiteman said that Grenada had tried without success to initiate discussions with Washington aimed at improving bilateral relations, which have remained cool ever since the revolution that brought the pro-Cuba regime to power. "They persist in their policy of economic aggression against our country and we know that there are a number of mercenaries being trained in Miami with an intention of possibly being used in an aggression against Grenada," Mr Whiteman said.

He said his government was very concerned about these developments and would like to "sit down with the United States" to discuss the differences between the two sides.

On the question of holding general elections in the spice isle, Mr Whiteman said the Grenada Government looked forward to the poll taking place in the future. But he said there were a number of things his government would like to put into place before calling an election.

"For instance we wish to formulate a new constitution, and we must put into place a number of popular structures, parish councils and workers parish councils before we can call an elections."

The foreign minister assured that once these things were in place, Grenada would then move on to the question of an election. Grenada has come in for frequent criticism from other governments in the Caribbean for failing to hold promised elections since coming to power in the revolution. The Grenada constitution was suspended after the coup.

INTERNATIONALIST BRIGADE TO GO TO NICARAGUA

FL220035 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The first ever internationalist brigade in Grenada will leave for Nicaragua on Monday to conduct literacy classes in that sister country. The ceremony to mark this historic occasion will come off this Sunday afternoon at Butler House. The brigade involves about 20 youths from all parts of Grenada. The national youth organization last month announced plans to send the teaching brigade to Nicaragua at a rally marking its first congress.

Earlier this month the youths were involved in a teacher training seminar which was jointly organized by the New Jewel Movement National Youth Organization and the Center for Popular Education [CPE], and according to an official of the CPE, the youths are in high spirits and have shown willingness to help develop the revolutionary process of the sister state of Nicaragua.